of Gray. The Colonel himself could not be high or low, but of the hundred or more Illinoisans that were congregated in the State committee-room, not one believed the report had any substantial basis.

THE INDIANA TRICK.

An Effort to Misrepresent the Causes of Yesterday's Adjournment.

To the Western Associated Press. Sr. Louis, June 6. - Governor Gray's friends made an effort, to-day, to take advantage of the circumstances which led to an adjournment of the convention till to-morrow. The Indianians have displayed some of the spirit of the Grant 306 of 1880, and have been fighting with great desperation and persistency. Even with twothirds of the convention apparently against them they have managed to keep up an outward show of hopefulness. On Tuesday, when they were so completely overshadowed by the combination of party sentiment and the politi al power of the administration, they only asked for another day's time, and claimed that if the balloting could be postponed for twentyfour hours a surprising change would come upon the situation. This afternoon their opportunity came, and they were not slow to improve it. The committee on resolutions was still in session, spending a great deal more time in discussion of the the platform than was necessary. Word came to the convention hall that the committee was not ready to report. It is understood that it could have been ready to report at 8 o'clock this evening, but the national committee has all along evinced a determination to have the convention sit until Thursday. The national committee is under some sort of bargain with the local committee on arrangements, and has endeavored to carry out its part of the compact. By every means under its control the national committee has sought to delay the proceedings and postpone conclusion of the convention's labors. The delegates have discovered this scheme, and a vast majority of them went into the session to-day determined to remain there until the nominations were made and the platform adopted. They resolutely prevented an early adjournment and insistedupon listening to the speeches and renominating the President. Then they were ready to go on and nominate the Vice-president, and but for the delay in the presentation of the report of the res-clutions committee would quickly have named Thurman by acclamation. It is well under-stood that if the matter had been forced to an issue this afternoon, Gray's name would not have been presented by his supporters. The influence of the national committee was holding back the report of the committee on platform, and a new danger here presented itself. It was that the majority in the convention would go shead with the nomination for Vice-president, and, this done, a majority of the delegates would leave for their homes on the night trains. In fact, many had already arranged to depart to-night, and if nothing but the platform had remained for the convention to attend to not a quorum could have been expected at to-morrow's session. It being necessary for the convention to take a recess without naming a Vicepresident, the Indiana men were smart enough

to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, knowing full well the straits the convention had been placed At first the convention refused to consent, but Governor White, of California, foreseeing that an adjournment would be ultimately taken, seconded the motion made by Voorhees, and plainly intimated that he was induced to do so out of regard for the welfare of the party and not through any fear of the old Roman. This prompt action on the part of one of the leaders of the Thurman forces robbed the Gray men of nearly all the triumph which they would have otherwise gained by their clever strategy. The shrewd efforts of the Indianians to make it appear that the adjournment was a Gray victory were hence only partially successful, but they at once proceeded to make the most of it. Pramptly sending their men out through the hotels they claimed the unexpected delay of twenty-four hours was a victory for the opposition, and that the slate would yet be broken. They renewed their visits to other delegations, and repeated their now well-worn arguments. They sent their detachments of workers and shouters through the streets and the corridors of the hotels hurrahing for Gray. Some anxiety was felt by the Thurman men when it known that another meeting of the Ohio delegation was called for this evening. A number of the Ohio delegates are still opposed to Thurman's nomination, and the fear was expressed that they would try to revoke the action by which Ohio had agreed to stand by the ex-Senator. No such action was taken, and the matter was not brought up at all, though in case Thurman should fail to receive the necessary two thirds on the first ballot. Ohio would probably be one of the first States to lead a break to Carlisle or some other new candidate. No doubt now exists in any body's mind that Thurman will be nominated on the first ballot, or by acclamation. Governor Grays supporters admit that Thurman has more than two-thirds, and it is not likely that Gray will be placed in nomination at all. The convention is expected to finish its labors in an hour's time to-morrow morning.

to seize upon the tactical advantage and make

Senator Voorhees moved an adjournment till

the most of it.

The platform as agreed upon by the committee to-night is a compromise between the two factions. The compact between Congressman Scott and Senator Gorman to secure for the President an indorsement that would be satisfactory to him and yet not weaken the party at the polls in the doubtful States, was strong enough to force some concessions from the extreme tariff re- | waiting newspaper men crowding about him, formers. At the same time the latter had votes enough to compel the opposition to consent to an indorsement of the President's message as a correct interpretation of the tariff plank of 1884, and to secure an indorsement of the Mills bill, by the resolution added to the tariff plank. Thus, with the exception of yielding a little stronger declaration on the tariff than he first proposed, Congressman Scott, the direct representative of the administration, is likely to secure all that he set out to secure-Cleveland, Thurman, and a moderate tariff declaration.

THE PLATFORM.

The Committee Decide, 25 to 19, to Reaffirm

the Tariff Straddle of 1884. Sr. Louis, June 6.—The committee on reso Autions resumed its session at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Southern Hotel. The sub-committee appointed to draft a platform entered soon afterwards, looking exceedingly worn by their long session of last night. They reported their inability to agree, the point at issue being the question of reaffirming the tariff plank in the platform of 1884. The sub-committee had listened to earnest appeals, last night, in favor of and opposed to the question, but could not agree. Mr. Gorman proposed a reaffirmation of the tariff plank in the 1884 platform and a general indorsement of the policy of reduction as indicated in the President's tariff message. Mr. Watterson opposed any allusion to the 1884 platform, which he deemed equivocal and indi-

Mr. Gorman addressed the committee for an hour and emphasized the political expediency of a moderate tariff policy. While he considered the prospects of Democratic success in New York much better now than they were four years ago, he regarded Indiana-and he appealed to Senator Turple to confirm his statement-New Jersey and Connecticut as doubtful; and he would have no hope of his party carrying them upon a tariff-for-revenue-only platform. Mr. Gorman argued, in conclusion, that the platform of 1884 was the one upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected; that he accepted the nomination upon it, and has (Mr. Gorman stated) been content to administer the executive office in accordance with its principles. It has ample latitude, as much as the administration itself desires; and it would be impolitic at this time to make it more emphatic.

Mr. Watterson responded in an address of about an hour's duration. The platform of four years ago, he said, was a straddle, and so accepted by the committee on resolutions in the convention of 1884. Its advocates had said "Let us get into power, and then we can frame a policy to suit our party views. The issue of that election," said Mr. Watterson, "did not prove the wisdom of an equivocal policy. It was not a policy pleasing to our peculiar mankind. It came to be stigmatized as a straddle, and there was an odium attached to it from which it could

platform, and did not justify the faith of the advocates of a straddling policy. In his judgment there was no statesmanship in duplicity. It would, he thought, be wise to take an aggressive stand, as the Democratic party had now been irrevocably committed to the policy of horizontal reduction by Cleveland's last message, and by the utterances of the majority of the Democratic party in the House of Representatives. "From that position," said Mr. Watterson, earnestly, "there can be no retreat. Our position is clearly announced; it is known to our opponents and to the people." He beleved, moreover, that the bold, manly tone of Mr. Cleveland's message had a very happy ef-

The utmost candor of expression characterized the remarks of both Mr. Watterson and Senator Gorman, and perfect good feeling was maintained throughout. But it soon became evident that their relative positions upon the point at issue would be maintained; and it became quite as clear that the majority of the committee had been impressed with Mr. Gorman's candid statement of the political expediency involved in the question. Throughout the discussion the members of the committee listened with eager attention, and though the heat of the committeerooms was almost insufferable, not a chair was vacated during the long session. The doors were kept carefully locked all morning, and throngs of prominent gentlemen, among whom was Colonel Morrison, of Illinois, waited impatiently in the corridor for any information that could be gleaned as to the proceedings from any member of the committee who might appear in the corridor for a momentary breath of fresh

At noon general debate was begun upon the question of reaffirming the platform of 1884, ten minutes to be allowed each State, and a vote to be had at 1:30. The debate, however, was prolonged until after 3 o'clock. By a vote of 25 to 19 the committee agreed to Senator Gorman's proposition to indorse and reiterate the tariff platform of 1884. It is understood there will be no serious division upon the other planks in the

The following is the full wording of the tariff plank in the Democratic platform adopted in Chicago in 1884:

The Democratic party is pledged to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests. But in making a reduction in taxes it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries, but rather promote their healthy growth. From the foundation of this government taxes collected at the custom-house have been the chief source of federal revenue; such they must continue to be; moreover, many industries have come to rely upon legislation for successful continuance, so that any change of law must be, at every step, re-gardful of labor and capital involved. The process of reform must be subject in execution to this plain dictate of justice-all taxation shall be limited to the requirements of an economical government. The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the federal government, econoically administered, including pensions, interest and princi-pal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of of taxation—custom-house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of lux-ury and bearing lightest on articles of necessity. We therefore denounce the abuse of the present tariff and, subject to the preceding limitations, we demand that federal taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the gov-

rnment economically administered. Mr. Watterson received the following telegrams to-day: Failure to indorse the Mills bill may defeat it.

WASHINGTON, June 6. W. C. P. BRECKINBIDGE. Don't like dispatches this morning. Can't afford to temporize or straddle. A strong anti-tariff plank in platform, or appeal to the convention. A. J. GROSS.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 6.

Gov. John C. Brown handed the following telegram he had just received from Congressman dcMillan to Mr. Watterson this afternoon: Failure to indorse the Mills bill in the platform or separate resolution may defeat it. We charged bayonets here, and have the enemy if the convention does

BENTON MCMILLAN. Terms of the Compromise. Sr. Louis, June 6. - Twenty hours exactly the time it took to prepare a tariff plank that could be agreed upon for the campaign of 1888. The result is a reaffirmation of the plank of 1884, as suggested by Senator Gorman, but amended and amplified so as to suit Henry Watterson. The 1884 platform had been reaffirmed before 2:30 P. M., by an extremely close vote, after a contest remarkable for stubbornness on both sides. An adjournment was then taken until 7 P. M., when the battle opened once more, ending as stated. Just an hour later Mr. Watterson, who had entered the committee-room somewhat anxiouslooking and harried, emerged for a moment wearing a much more happy expression. "It is all we could ask," he remarked to a friend, and in almost a moment was back within the room, where the opened door had given a glimpse of Senator Gorman, pale and worn, but, on the whole, apparently well content. Nearly an hour longer was consumed by the committee in discussing miscellaneous resolutions, and then the members began coming out one by one. In rushed an army of newspaper men, but the committee had not only closed up business but lips as well, and were deaf and dumb as so many clams. Mr. Watterson was surrounded by an importunate mob, who would not budge an inch until he had consented to give up at least a little of the committee's report He finally promised to get them the tariff resolution in full, but came back shortly, presumably from a consultation with Senator Gorman, saying it was impossible to do more than give out a statement of their purport. This he was satisfied the country was entitled to at the earliest moment possible, notwithstanding it had been decided not to forestall the report of the committee to the convention tomorrow. Raising his voice so that the scores of pencil in hand, could hear, Mr. Watterson said: "The substance is this: That we renew our fidelity to the Democratic principles, and reaffirm the platform of 1884, and indorse the last annual message of the President, and declare it a correct interpretation of the platform, and approve the efforts of our Democratic representatives in Congress to secure reduced taxation In a separate resolution, to be offered to the convention to-morrow, we commend the Mills bill, urging its passage at an early day."

"Would it be in order, Mr. Watterson," inquired one of the newspaper men when the com-mitteeman had done, "would it be in order to ask whether this action is in accordance with your original ideas?"

"Well," replied Mr. Watterson, measuring his words carefully, "Well, yes. My ideas originally were opposed to any recurrence to the platform of 1884, and when that course was suggested I very naturally opposed it, because it has been subjected to a double construction. Nevertheless the situation is this: That platform of 1884 when coupled with the indorsement of President Cleveland's message as the true interpreta tion, and a commendation of the Mills bill meets my most hearty approval." "Was there anything else, Mr. Watterson,

rentured one of the reporters to their patient but nearly exhausted, victim; "what about sil "Oh, - silver," shouted Mr. Watterson when able to submit no longer, and, bursting

Before and After Taking. Sr. Louis, June 6.-The St. Louis Republic (Democratic) comments as follows in its editorial columns on the platform:

away from his pursuers, he was gone.

The committee on platform and resolutions has been appointed and is now at work. It began well by electing Henry Watterson, of Kentucky, chairman, but the closeness of the vote by which he was elected (only two majority) shows that the committee is very evenly divided between the reformers and the trimmers. It is even said that at least two of the embers who voted for Mr. Watterson as chairman did it as a personal compliment to him and are somewhat weak-kneed in regard to a downright and unqualified tariff-reform plank. It was thought by the masses of the Democracy that this question had been practically settled before the convention met by the unqualified indorsement given to the President's message and the Mills bill by nearly all the Democratic State conventions which elected delegates to the national convention. The protectionists, however, have vast interests at stake, and are wily as well ever, have vast interests at stake, and are willy as well as persistent. It is evident that their scheme for emasculating the platform has been managed with adroitness, and will be adhered to to the end. That scheme was disclosed several days ago, and is still a rallying cry of the protectionists on the committee. It is to "re-affirm" or to "indorse" the platform of 1884, and to substitute this' meaningless mummery for a definite utterance regarding the convictions and the policy of the party in this year of grace, 1888. Such an evasion as this—such a pitiful confession of weakness and indecision—would actually be worse than a newly devised straddle, because the people thoroughly understand how that platform was constructed and what it means, and could in no wise be deceived by it. Rather than acquiesce in this, we hope that the Cleveland Democrats on the committee will refuse to agree to any report at all, and thus re-fer the whole question of tariff reform back to the convention. In any event, whether the committee agrees to a report or not, it will be the duty of the convention to see that the tariff plank accords with the recently avowed convictions of the Democratic party in all parts of the country. If it cannot per-form this duty through the committee on platform

The St. Louis Republic will publish the fol-lowing double-leaded editorial in the morning: sot be freed. The campaign, fortunately for the Democratic party and the country at large are to be congratulated upon the fact that the committee on platform and resolutions has reached an agreement which is satisfactory to both the elements or factions represented in the committee, and that a report will be submitted by Mr. Watterson this morning that is

and resolutions, it should perform it in spite of th

Senator Gorman and his friends have carried their point in having the platform of 1884 reaffirmed, and the tariff reformers have obtained all they wanted in securing an authoritative assertion that that platform is no longer to be regarded as a straddle, but is
correctly interpreted by President Cleveland's message pronouncing squarely and unequivocally in favor
of a reduction of taxation through a reduction of the tariff duties. It is understood that oth sides are contented with the concessions made, though it looks very much as if the tariff re-formers had carried the day. Of course, none of them entertained any desire to discredit the platform of 1884, or felt any real reluctance to reaffirm its state-ment of the Democratic doctrine. The only dissatisfaction that they have at any time felt with it was that it was susceptible of being interpreted in a pro-tectionist sense, and, as a matter of fact, was claimed by the protectionist Democrats as a protectionist

likely to be adopted by the convention without a dis-

document. To reafirm it in the sense placed upon it by President Cleveland's message is equivalent to repudiating all that portion of it that could be looked upon as a straddle, and is tantamount to accepting President Cleveland's message as the platform of the Democratic party, and this is as it should be. It is the logical sequence of the unanimous nomination of Mr. Cleveland yesterday. The eternal fitness of things demanded that if President Cleveland was again to be the nominee of his party, he should be placed fairly and squarely upon the declaration of principles upon which, more than six months ago, he staked the issues of his renomination and re-election. Again we say the committee the next and the country are to be concernit. mittee, the party and the country are to be congratulated. For the first time in upwards of forty years the issue of a tariff for revenue against a tariff for protection is plainly presented without 'any verbiage that can properly be regarded as a straddle or a dodge. It is fortunate that this consummation, most de-voutly to be wished, has been reached without an unseemly wrangle in the convention. The opponents of reform deserve the thanks of the people for yielding

SEVEN-MULE BARNUM.

gracefully to the people's will.

Choice, and Gray Won't Do at All. Sr. Louis, June 6 .- The Republic of to-morrow will contain the following: Chairman W. H. Barnum was in a very benign and talkative mood yesterday afternoon. It was said he was none too well pleased with some of the proceed ings of the convention, but he took matters with good natured philosophy and made the best of the situation.

"My choice for Vice-president," said he, "is

He Prefers Dickinson-Thurman Is a Poor

and always has been, Hon. Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit. He is by far the brightest man in the Cabinet, and has a wonderful fund of good, sound horse sense. He is equal to any emergency. His politics are good, and he is right on every important question before the public. His methods are thoroughly good and he is a reliable man, just conservative enough to avoid compromising errors and ill-considered movements. He possesses every quality of greatness, and is wholly deserving of the confidence and respect of the public. It is probably too late to do anything toward nominating him, but I wish it might be done, both for the good of the American people and the benefit of the Democratic party. In my opinion it is neither good politics, good policy, nor for the best interests of our party and country, that either Mr. Thurman or Mr. Gray should be nominated-the former because of his great age, and the latter because of his inability to fill the position satisfactorily. I served in the Senate with Allen G. Thurman for years, and I firmly believe, laying all partisan feeling aside, that the greatest loss this country has experienced in twenty years was in his retirement from the Senate. I respect no man living more highly than Allen G. Thurman, but I do not believe his nomination will be wise. As he himself so often used to say: 'It won't do, Senators; it won't do.' We might just as well nominate a corpse-and I am not particularly favorable to corpses on the national ticket. don't know Mr. Gray personally, but from all that I can learn of his past history I do not believe he has the ability to fill the office of Vicepresident, and his methods won't do at all. As I said, I don't like corpses, but I should much prefer Thurman's corpse on the ticket to Gray. It is true, Gray has some ability. We are all good for something; but we are not all fit to be Vice-presidents, and neither is Gray. He has been smart enough to get control of the machinery of his State, but that is no criterion of superior ability. He is all right in his way, perhaps, but it's a bad way, and we don't want such a man. He has no strength outside his own State, and I believe he is overestimated there. Thurman cannot carry his own State, though he will undoubtedly strengthen the party considerably on the coast. But even be is no stronger than Dickinson, who, aside from the President, is the most popular man in his party to day in the East. Thurman will undoubtedly be nominated. Everything seems to be going his way to-day. The whole convention is practically with him; he has now fourfifths of its votes. But what I fear is a reaction afterwards. The Thurman boom is now at a white heat, and I am afraid it will cool down, after the convention adjourns, very quickly. Dickinson is the man who should be nominated. There is not an element of weakness in his character; but it's too late now.

"Yes, they are having considerable trouble over the platform. I think they will adopt the platform of 1884, though they may be forced into making some changes. But, in my opinion, they should let well enough alone. That platform carried us through to one victory, and it will serve equally well this time. The tariff is a very tender subject with us down East. We are sensitive on that question, and it won't do to lay rough hands on it. I am not a protectionist, but I don't want to see all our commercial walls thrown down. I should prefer to take off all the internal revenue taxes, except the tax on whisky, and then raise the balance of the money necessary for an economical administration of the government by means of custom duties. This practice of taxing the people immense sums for which there can never be any reasonable or honest use, and locking it up in the Treasury to breed corruption and trickery, must be stopped; but let us not be in too much of a hurry. The platform of 1884 is good enough for us now, and it will be time enough in 1892 to make radical changes which the times are not ripe for yet." Mr. Barnum was in Detroit last week in the interest of Dickinson, but the Michigan statesman's friends had been previously requested by him not to allow his name to be used, as he did

not think it becoming in a member of the President's official family to figure as a candidate on the presidential ticket. Mr. Barnum found no lack of enthusiasm for Dickinson in Michigan but that gentleman's friends had given their word not to boom him for the second place, and therefore Mr. Barnum's mission was a failure.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL. Verbatim Report of the Business Transacted at Yesterday's Session.

Sr. Louis, June 6. -At precisely 10:22 A. M. Chairman White stepped up to the desk, and, after looking for a moment over the mass of human beings packed in the hall, banged the desk with the solid-silver gavel which was presented to the convention yesterday, and said: "The convention will come to order. Take your seats as rapidly as possible."

After waiting a few minutes, and the conventien not being quite in that order which is neces sary for transaction of business, he thumped the desk again and said: "Delegations will please take their seats. The convention will come to order. The convention will be opened with prayer by the Rev. J. B. Green, of Missouri."

The Rev. Dr. Green addressed the throne of grace as follows:

O Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Thou hast been the God, and art the God of all nations. Thou hast appointed the bounds of their habitations. Thou hast been the God of this Nation, the God of our fathers, and we, their children, this morning, enter into the inheritance of the blessings that Thou didst bestow upon them. We come this morning to ask Thy blessing upon this assembly, upon these men who have come up from these sister States, from all over this great Republic, who have come on this important occasion, sent by their people. O God, do thou bless them in this assembly this morning, and as Thou hast ruled over the Nation in all the years past, and as Thou hast brought good out of all of our evil, do Thou this day rule over this convention for the good of this Nation and for the glory of Thy great name. We pray that Thy blessings may be upon the President of the United States and upon the humblest officer of the people of our Nation, and upon the humblest citizen of this great Republic. and upon the humblest citizen of this great Republic. We pray Thee. O God, that Thou wilt guide us in our destiny. Help us as a people to fear God and to keep His commandments, and direct us in all our ways that we may be the Lord's people, not simply in the profession of our lips, but in a godly, and holy, and just life. Now, we commend ourselves to Thee for the guidance of Thy spirit, and Thou must overrule the mistakes of men for the good of Thy name, and as Thou must guide us in all things that are great and good, do Thou this day bleas these men and lead them in Thy way, according to Thy purpose, and let them remember this day, as they sit in this convention, that they are not only making a history for this country, but they are also to determine that this country, but they are also to determine that which will be good for it or bad for it, and may their policy and may their works redound to the good of all the citizens of all this country, and for the glory of Thy name in all the earth. Let Thy blessing rest upon us now and evermore. We ask it in Jesus'

Hop. Frederick O. Prince, of Massachusetta, then offered the following resolution, which was sent to the desk and read: Resolved, That the thanks of the convention be

of a silver gavel, and that the same be placed in charge of the national committee for use at future

The Chair-The question is upon the adoption of the resolution offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts. Are you ready for the question? The question being called for, was carried unanimously.

The Chair-There has been handed to the chair credentials from Alaska. They are hereby referred to the committee on credentials. Will the chairman of the committee please send for the credentials from Alaska? They are in the possession of the Secretary. Congressman Timothy Campbell, of New York-I desire at this time to offer a petition which I will send up. I hope it will be read for the information of the convention.

The Chair-The secretary will read the peti-The secretary then read as follows:

Whereas, we believe that the safety and continuity f republican institutions on this continent impers tively demand the recognition and enforcement of the Monroe doctrine in all its length and breadth, that territorial acqisition or aggrandizement in this quar-ter of the world by foreign and monarchical powers should not only be discountenanced, but should be discouraged and prohibited by every means in our power; that it is our duty as well as our interest to establish and maintain the most friendly diplomatic and commercial relations with our sister republic, with Mexico and South America, to extend to them such moral aid and sympathy as they may need to protect themselves from the unrighteous encroachprotect themselves from the unrighteous encroachments of European powers upon their territory, without officious interference in their internal governmental affairs; and, further, if necessary to maintain the supremacy of the Monroe doctrine on this continent, we should be prepared to make and enforce our demands against whatever power may undertake to evade or disregard it; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of this preamble and resolution be transmitted to and presented to the national Democratic convention which is to assemble at St.

Louis on the 5th day of June, 1888, for such recognition thereof and such action thereon, as the said convention may see fit to take concerning the same.

The Chairman-If there is no objection this

resolution will be referred to the committee on

platform. There being no objection the resolution was so referred. Mr. Mallory, of Florida-Mr. Chairman, I have a resolution which I desire to send to the secretary to be read. The resolution being sent to the secretary,

was read, as follows: Resolved, That this convention approves of and hereby indorses the principles of the tariff reform in-itiated by President Cleveland [loud and uproarious applause] in his first message to the present Congress; and to the policy recommended by him for the prac-tical application of those principles to the administration of government we give our unqualified and universal support. [Loud cheers.]

The Chairman-Under the rules this resolution will be referred to the committee on platform and resolutions. There being no objection, the resolution is so referred. I will now call for the report of the committee on credentials, that being the next thing in order.

John C. Webb, of Alabama, chairman of the committee on credentials-Mr. Chairman, I have the honor, on behalf of the committee on credentials, to make following report, which I will send to the secretary to be read. Mr. Webb thereupon sent to the secretary's desk the credentials report. The Chairman-Unless some one calls for the

reading of the names of the delegation to which he may belong, the secretary will omit the names. The secretary then read as follows:

The committee on credentials beg leave to present the following report: We find the following list of delegates from the different States and Territories entitled to seats in this convention. [Here follows the list of names.] This committee further reports that there were no contests in any of the above States and Territories except Dakota, where a contest was brought before your committee by the Church faction against the Day faction. The delegates selected by the Church faction to this convention are W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire, and the delegates selected by the Day faction to the convention are W. F. by the Day faction to the convention are A. W. Bands and T. W. Wallace. After a thorough investigation into the merits of this contest, this committee decided, almost unanimously to recommend that W. F. Steele and H. L. Maguire be allowed seats in this convention as legally-elected delegates to represent the Territory of Dakota. Your committee understand that the Territory of Alaska has a regularlyelected delegate to this convention, but the committee have no official information on the subject.

The Chairman-The question is upon the adoption of the report. Mr. Webb, of Alabama-There is an addition of Alaska there. The Chairman-Will you please add it to the

Mr. Webb-It is already added, sir. The Secretary-I find at the end of the list of delegates, the names for Alaska, of Arthur H. Delauey and A. H. Garney. The Chairman-I will suggest that you strike out from your report that portion in which you state that you have no information regarding

Mr. Webb-I will do that. The Chairman-The question is upon the adoption of the report of the committee on cre deutiale, as amended. Mr. Hutchinson, of Minuesota-Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of the report.

Alaska

The Chairman-Is there a second? Many voices responded in the affirmative.
The Chairman—It is moved and seconded that the report as amended be adopted. Are you ready for the question? All in favor of the motion will signify the same by saying aye; contrary minded no. The ayes bave it. It is so ordered. The next order of business is the reception of the report of the committee on permanent organization and order of business. Preliminary to that it has been suggested that in view of the contest made having been settled with reference to Dakota, that George C. Maguire be appointed upon the committee on permanent organization from Dakota and William F. Steele on resolutions and platform. If there is no objection, and I hear none, it is so ordered. The report of the committee on permanent or-

ganization is the order of business now. Mr. Cassidy, of Pennsylvania-I am instructed by the committee to report that they have unanimously agreed upon General Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts, for permanent chairman. [cheers].

After the cheers which came with the announcement of General Collins's selection had subsided, the secretary read the list of vicepresidents and the representatives of each State to notify the nominees of the convention of its results. The committee also recommended that the order of business of the last national Democratic convention shall obtain, and the the rules of said convention shall govern this convention, with this modification: That no State shall change its vote for President or Vice-president until the call of the States has been completed. The committee further recommended that the recording secretary, reading clerk, official stenographers and sergeant-at-arms of the temporary organization hold their respective offices under the permanent organization.

The report was unanimously adopted. The Chairman-The Chair will appoint Wm. H. Barnum, of Connectiont; the Hon. Roswell P. Flower, of N. Y., and the Hon. John O'Day, of Missouri, as a committee to escort the Hon.

Patrick A. Collins to the chair. This announcement produced uproarious applause throughout the convention, which was continued, especially by the Massachusetts delegation, whose members arose and stood up on their chairs and gave three times three for their favorite. The gentlemen appointed to escort Mr. Collins to the chair proceeded to his seat and brought him forward. When Mr. Collins had mounted the platform he was greeted by a shake of the hand by Mr. White, the temporary

chairman, after which the chairman said: Gentlemen of the convention-Thanking you for the favor which you have accorded me, and for the great consideration which has been extended to me during the time I have presided over your deliberations as temporary chairman, I take pleasure in introducing to you your permanent presiding officer, the Hon. Patrick A. Collins, of Massachusetts.

This moment was the occasion of an outburst applause which lasted so long that cries of "Sit down," "Sit down," were heard from different parts of the hall. When order had been measurably restored, Mr. Collins began his remarks, which are reported in full as follows:

To stand by your favor in this place, so often filled

by the foremost men in our own great party, is a dis-tinction of the highest character, and an honor for which I am profoundly grateful. In performing the delicate and difficult service to which you have as-signed me I can scarcely hope to justify the wisdom of your choice. I shall at all times need a confidence of your indulgence and courtesy, as well as your full co-operation, to promote order, decorum and good will, until these proceedings are brought to a happy close. We represent, in this convention, more than thirty millions of the American people. We bear their commission to act for them, and their injunction to act with all the wisdom that God has given us to protect and safeguard the institutions of the Republic as the fathers founded them. In a time when the world was king-ridden, and pauperized by the privileged few, when men scarcely dared to breathe the word "liberty"—even if they understood its meaning the people scattered along our eastern coast, with a sublime heroism never equaled, broke from all traditions, rejected all known systems and established, to the amazement of the world, the political wonder of the ages, the American Republic—the American Republic, the child of revolution, nursed by philosophy. The hand that framed the immortal Declaration Independence is the hand that guided the emancipated country to independence and glory. It is the hand that guides us still in our onward march as a free and progressive people. The principles upon which our government can surely rest upon the peace, prosperity and liberties of the people, are the principles of the founder of our party, the spostle of Democracy, Thomas Jefferson.

Our young men under thirty have heard more in their time of the clash of arms and the heroes of war than of the principles of government. It has been a period of passion, force, impulse and emotional politics. So that we need not wonder that now and then we hear the question asked and scarely answered, "What difference is there between the two parties?" Every Democrat knows the difference. The Democratic creed was not penned by Jefferson for a section

or a class of the people, but for all; not for a day or a generation, but for all time. These principles conserved and expanded the Republic in all its better days. A strict adherence to them will preserve it to the end. So the Democracy of to-day, as in the past, believe with Jefferson in—first, equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or po-litical; second, peace, commerce and honest friend-ship with all nations—entangling alliances with none; third, support of the State governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrators of our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; fourth, the preservation of the general government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-ancher of our peace and safety abroad; fifth, a jealous care of the right of election by the people, a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped off by the sword of revolution where peaceable means are unprovided; sixth, absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority, the vital principle of republics, from which is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; seventh, a well-disciplined militia, our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war; eighth, the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; ninth, economy in the public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened; tenth, the honest payment of our debts and the preservation of our public faith; eleventh, encouragement of agriculture and of com-merce as its handmaid; twelfth, the diffusion of informerce as its handmaid; twelfth, the diffusion of information and arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; thirteenth, freedom of religion; fourteenth, freedom of the press; fifteenth, freedom of the person under the protection of the habeas corpus; sixteenth, trial by juries impartially selected.

And add to these the golden economic rule that no more taxes should be levied upon the people in any

of government, and you have a body of principles to sin against which has been political death to every party hitherto, and to sin against which in the future will be political suicide. True to these principles the Democratic party fought successfully our foreign wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled wars, protected our citizens in every clime, compelled the respect of all nations for our flag, added imperial domain to our territory, and insured peace, prosperity and happiness to all our people. False to these principles, the great Federal, Whig and Know-nothing parties went down, never to rise again. And we are here to-day, representatives of the party that has survived all others—the united, triumphant, invincible Democracy, prepared to strike down forever the last surviving foe in November.

Our standard must be the rallying point, now and in the future, for all good citizens who love and cherish republican institutions, who love liberty regulation the Constitution and law, who believe in a government, not for a class or for a few, but a government of all the people, by all the people, and for all the people. This has been the asylum for all good men from over the earth who flee from want and oppression and mean to become Americans. But we invite and and mean to become Americans. But we invite and welcome only friends to this ground and liegemen to the Republic. Our institutions cannot change to meet hostile wishes nor be so much as sensibly modified fied save by the peaceful and deliberate action of the mass of our people in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the land. Whatever problems the present has or the future may present, so far as political action can affect them, will be dealt with by the American people within the law. And in the future, as in the past, the people will find security for their libeature. their liberty and property, encouragement and protec-tion for their industries, peace and prosperity in fol-lowing the party of the people, of the masses, which will ever shield them against the aggressions of power

way than are necessary to meet the honest expenses

and monopoly on the one side, against the surgings of chaos.

While almost all the rest of the civilized world is darkened by armies, crushed by kings or nightmared by conspiracies, we alone enjoy a healthy peace, a rational liberty, a progressive prosperity. We owe it to our political institutions, to democratic teachings, at least, as much as to the exuberant soil. The man is not a good American who, knowing what we are, by act or word, experiment or thought, or in any way, will attempt to weaken the foundation of this splendid political structure, the Republic of the United States. We meet to-day under conditions new to the Democrats of this generation. How often we stood in conventions in the past when to others it seemed as if the shadows of death closed about us, when the day of victory seemed almost as far away as the day of general judgment! It could not then be said that we met for spoils or personal advantages. We met to keep the fires of Democratic liberty alive until the dawn of a better day. If we were a party of mis-fortune, it must also be agreed that we were a party of undaunted courage and inflexible principle. Twenty-eight years ago the Democratic party, rent into fragments by feuds that only time could allay or punishment destroy, met, as it looks now, merely to settle in angry mood the terms upon which they settle in angry mood the terms upon which they should become exiles from power. By their mad dissensions they elected to go to defeat rather than let the sobering influence of time heal their difference. To the younger men of that day the act seemed suicide mitigated by insanity; their madness transferred to a minority of the American people the political government of all. That party, whatever the honesty and respectability of its members; however patriotic its motives, was not broad or national at its base. It had almost but one central idea, and, when that idea was set in the Concentral idea, and, when that idea was set in the Con-

stitution and crystallized into law, it ran a career of riot that appalled all men. The history of that period of political debauchery is too sad and familiar to Americans to be recited anew. The Republican party, Americans to be recited anew. The Republican party, sometimes peacefully and sometimes by force, sometimes fairly and sometimes by fraud, succeeded in holding power twenty-four years, till at last the American people, no longer condoning its faults or forgiving its sins, hurled it from power, and again committed to the historic party of the Constitution and the whole Union the administration of our political affairs. We won by the well-carned confidence of the country in the rectified of our purpose by the ical affairs. We won by the well-earned confidence of the country in the rectitude of our purpose, by the aid of chivalrous and conscientious men who could no longer brook the corruptions of the Republican party. It was a great, deserved, necessary victory. The day on which Grover Cleveland—the plain, straightforward, typical American citizen chosen at that election—took the oath of office in the presence of the multitude a day so lovely and so perfect that all nature seemed exuberantly to sanction and to celebrate the victory—that day marked the close of an oldera and the beginning of a new one. It closed the era of usurpation of power by the federal authority, of illegal force, of general contempt for constitutional limitations and plain law, of scandals, profligate waste, and unspeakable corruptions, of narrow sectionalism and class strife, of the reign of a party whose good work had long been done. It began the era of perfect peace and perfect union—the States fused in all their sovereignty into a federal republic with limited but amply power; of a public service conducted with absolute integrity and strict economy; of reforms pushed to their extreme limits of comprehensive sound and assets

tegrity and strict economy; of reforms pushed to their extreme limit; of comprehensive, sound and safe financial policy, giving security and confidence to all enterprise and endeavor—a Democratic administration faithful to its mighty trust, loyal to its pledges, true to the Constitution safe-guarding the interests and liberties of the people.

And now we stand on the edge of another and per-

haps a greater contest, with a relation to the electors that we have not held for a generation—that of responsibility for the great trust of government. We are no longer auditors, but accountants; no longer critics, but the criticised. The responsibility is ours, and if we have not taken. and if we have not taken all the power necessary to make that responsibility good, the fault is ours, not that of the people. We are confronted by a wily, unscrupulous and desperate foe. There will be no speck on the record that they will not magnify into a blot, no circumstance that they will not torture and misrepresent, no disappointment that they will not exaggerate into a revolt, no class or creed that they will not seek to inflame, no passion that they will not attempt to rouse, no fraud they will not willingly perpetrate. They fancy, indeed, that there is "no imposture too monstrous for the popular credulity," no crime that will not be condoned. But we stand at no crime that will not be condoned. But we stand at guard, fully armed at every point to meet them. Our appeal is not to passion or prejudice, to class or faction, to race or creed, but to the sound common sense, the interest, the intelligence and patriotism of the American people. The administration of President Cleveland has triumphantly justified his election. It compels the respect, confidence and approval of the country. The prophets of evil and disaster are

What the people see is the government of the Union restored to its ancient footing of justice, peace, honesty and impartial enforcement of law. They see the demands of labor and agriculture met so far as gov-ernment can meet them by legislative enactments for their encouragement and protection. They see the veterans of the civil war granted pensions long due them, to the amount of more than twice in number and nearly three times in value of those granted under any previous administration. They see more than 32,000,000 acres of land recklessly and illegally held by the grantees of the corrupt Republican regime restored to the public domain for the benefit of honest settlers. They see the negro, whose fears of Democratic rule were played upon by demagogues, four years ago, not only more fully protected than by his pretended friends, but honored as his race was never honored before. They see a financial policy under which reckless speculation has practically ceased, and capital freed from distrust. They see for the first time an honest observance of the law governing the civil establishment and the employes of the people rid, at last, of the political highwayman with a demand for tribute in one hand and a letter of dismissal in the other. They see useless offices abolished and the expenses of the administration reduced while improved methods have lifted the public service to high efficiency. They see tranquillity, order, secur-ity, and equal justice restored in the land; a watchful, steady, safe and patriotic administration—the solemn promise made by the Democracy faithfully kept. It

san honest government by honest men. If this record seems prosaic, if it lacks the blood-thrilling elements, if it is not lit with lurid fires, if it cannot be illustrated by a pyrotechnic display, if it is merely the plain record of a constitutional party in a time of peace engaged in administrative reforms, it is because the people of the country, four years ago, elected not to trust the sensational and experimental, however brilliant and alluring, but preferred to place the helm in a steady hand, with a fearless, trustworthy, patriotic man behind it. Upon that record, and upon our earnest efforts, as yet incomplete, to reduce and equalize the burdens of taxation, we enter the canvass and go to the polls, confident that the free and intelligent people of this great country will say, "Well done, good

and faithful servants."

To the patriotic, independent citizens, who, four years ago, forsook their old allegiance and came to our support, and who, since that time, have nobly sustained the administration, the Democratic party owes a deep debt of gratitude. That they have been reviled and insulted by their former associates is not only a signal compliment to their character and influence, but another evidence of the decadence of the Republican party. Blind worship of the machine—the political Juggernaut—is exacted from every man who will take even standing room in that party. The Democratic temple is open to all, and if in council we cannot agree in all things, our motto is, "In essentials, unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all things, charity." To all good men we say, "Come ing good will ne'er halted at the door-stone." As four years ago you voted with us to reform the administration, to conserve our institutions, for the well-being of our common country, so join with us again in and faithful servants.

tration, to conserve our institutions, for the well-being of our common country, so join with us again in approval of the work so well accomplished to complete what remains undone. We ask you to remember that it is "a fatal error to weaken the hands of a political organization by which great reforms have been achieved, and risk them in the hands of their known adversaries." Four years ago you trusted tentatively the Democratic party and supported with zeal and fidelity its candidate for Precident. You thought him strong in all the sturdy qualities requisite for the great task of reform. Behold your splendid justification! No President in time of

se had so difficult and laborious a duty to perform. It had been out of power for twenty-four years. Every member of it had been almost venomously excluded from the smallest post where administration could be studied. Every place was filled by men whose interest it was to thwart inquiry and belittle the new administration. But the master hand came to the helm, and the true course has been kept from the beginning. We need not wait for time to do justice to the character and services of President Cleveland. Honest, clear-sighted, patient, grounded in respect for law and justice, with a thorough grasp of principles and situations; with marvelous and conscientious industry, the very incarnation of firmness, he has nobly fulfilled the promise of his party, nobly met the expectations of his country, and written his name high on the scroll where future Americans will read only the names of men who have been supremely useful to the Republic. Fellow-Democrats, this is but the initial meeting in a political campaign destined to be memorable. It will be a clashing of nearly even forces. Let no man here or elsewhere belittle or underestimate the strength or resources of the opposition. But, great as they are, the old Democratic party, in conscient strength and perfect union, faces the issue fearlessly. Upon invitation of the chairman all delegates named as vice-presidents took seats upon the

The Chairman -- Gentlemen of the convention. I have been advised by the chairman of the committee on resolutions that it will not be possible for them to report to this convention until 8 o'clock this evening.

Mr. Showalter, of Missouri-Mr. Chairman, J desire on behalf of the Missours delegation, as expressing their views, to offer the following resolution. The resolution, which was read, demanded that the war tax levied on all kinds of articles for the private gains of the few, thereby creating an aristocracy maintained by despotism, shall cease. [Applause]. The Chairman-Let it be referred to the com-

mittee on resolutions. The secretary will now read a communication addressed to the convention. The secretary read the same, which is as To the Chairman of the Democratic Convention:

The women's great convention held at Washington, last winter, appointed two delegates to make a short talk to your convention in behalf of the women of America. [Great applause]. If you will kindly grant one of these a hearing, we pledge ourselves not to speak longer than ten minutes. [Applause].

VIRGINIA S. MINNEY,

E. A. MERRIWEATHER. Mr. O'Donohue, of New York-I move that the request be granted. Mr. Welis, of Wisconsin-I move to amend by suggesting that they present this in the form of

resolution to that effect. The Chairman-The gentleman from New York moves that the request of the lacies be granted, and that they be given ten minutes to address this convention. All in favor of the motion will say ave.

The ayes were unanimous, followed by cheers. Mr. Boyle, of Pennsylvania-I offer a resolution, which I have sent forward, relating to the order of business of the convention. The Chairman-The secretary will read it.

The Secretary-The following is the resolution of Chas. E. Boyle, of Pennsylvania: Resolved, That all resolutions relating to the platform be referred to the committee on platform without reading or debate.

The resolution was carried. Mr. Campbell, of New York-Mr. Chairman, have a resolution which I wish to present to the convention and I ask unantmous consent that that resolution be read. It does not relate to the platform.

Mr. Chairman-Mr. Timothy Campbell, of New York, sends a resolution to the chair, which, under the rules just adopted, goes to the committee without reading or debate. Mr. Campbell-I hope the resolution will be

The Chairman-The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that it may be read. [Cries of "Object."] Mr. Campbell-I hope that this resolution wil be read. If the gentlemen hear the resolution I am satisfied that no gentleman in this convention will object. It is about General Sheridan.

[Cries of "Object; object."]
The Chairman—Utless the objections are withdrawn the resolution presented by the gentleman from New York cannot be read. Is there objection? [Cries of "Object,"] Objection is

Mr. Campbell-Mr. Chairman, I ask a moment to make a statement. The resolution is in relation to the condition of General Sheridan. The Chairman-Is it consented that the gen tleman from New York may make a statement! [Cries of "I object."] The gentleman from New York cannot proceed, as objection is made. Mr. Campbell-Mr. Chairman, the objection the reading of the resolution has been withdrawn by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. Chairman-But the objection is renewed from several quarters of the hall. Mr. Campbell-Mr. Chairman, it does not relate to the platform in any sense or in any man-ner, and I ask that the resolution be read. [Crief

of "Object." Mr. Bird, of Wisconsin-Mr. Chairman, if the resolutions sent up by the gentleman from New York, relates to the platform, I renew my objection that it shall not be read. Mr. Campbell-It does not.

Mr. Bird-But, Mr. Chairman, if it does not relate to the platform, but to another subject, and I am informed that it does not affect the platform, then I withdraw my objection. The Chairman-According to the nature of the resolution the chair believes it does not come within the scope of the rule just adopted and it ought to be read. The secretary will

The secretary read the resolution, as follows: Resolved, That this convention takes occasion to express its unfeigned sorrow at the serious and dangerous illness of Gen. Phil Sheridan, and to him, whose noble and valiant deeds will ever be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, we extend our sincere sympathy. We earnestly trust that the great soldier and distinguished patriot will meet with a speedy recovery, and that divine Providence may spare him to this Nation for many years to come. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be for-warded to General Sheridan as expressive of the heartfelt sentiments of the Democracy of the United

The resolution was adopted by a rising vote, with three hearty cheers for the gallant soldier who is now engaged in his most desperate cam-

Mrs. E. A. Merriweather, of St. Louis, one of the talented ladies who are engaged in the elevation of womanhood, appeared on the platform and was received with cheers by both the delegates and audience. Mrs. Merriweather was introduced to the convention by Chairman Collins and spoke as follows: Gentlemen of the Democratic Convention-Time

and again the women of this country have appeare before your legislative bodies as well as your gran political conventions, asking that the practices of this government be made to comport with its principles, the basic principle, the fundamental principle and the foundation stone, and where rests this government of equal right. At this point there was some disorder in the

back part of the hail. The Chairman-The Chair will insist that order be maintained, and especially when a lady has the floor. Mrs. Merriweather continued:

Yet, throughout this broad land, where yet do equal rights prevail? On the one side we see a privi and governing class. On the other we see a subjected and governed class. One half of the people of this great and so-called republic yet live in precisely the same political solitude their foremothers lived in, under the kings of England, before the colonies re-belled and secoded from the British empire. Our forefathers thought their condition was slavery. If it be slavery for them, how is it not slavery for us! I am deputed to appear before you and ask you to right these great wrongs, and consider the great question of equal rights. A declaration coming from this great body of people so noble, ac grand, will send a shrill through humanity's great heart, and carry the memory of this convention down the ages, down to the very end of time itself. But if, gentlemen, pou refuse this plain principle of right and justice, then I suggest to you that you add to your platform of principles the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, All history proves that education unfits human beings for the condition of subjection, and awakens in the human soul aspirations for larger liberties and a higher life-Considerable confusion here occurred.

The Chairman-Gentlemen, keep quiet. Mrs. Merriweather-Gentlemen, you are not troubled with women often, and you ought to hear one once. They do not trouble you politicians often. Mrs. Merriweather then continued the regular course of her remarks, as follows:

"And, whereas, during the last fifty years, the rulers of this land have committed the great mistake of permitting a subjected class to enter schools of learning, thereby expanding their brains and quickening their thoughts and breathing this defection against our time-honored rule; these women going to and fro over the land, knocking at the legislative doors, demanding to know why the glorious doctrines of Democracy should not apply to women as to men

"Whereas, All history proves that the greater and densest ignorance in which a class is held—" Considerable confusion.

Mrs. Merriweather made several efforts to be heard, but after a while, when she found the convention were unwilling to listen to her further, she desisted. The resolution which the convention refused to hear is as follows:

Resolved. That we, the Democratic men of America, in convention assembled, advise and urge the legislain convention assembled, advise and urge the legislatures of every State in this broad Union to enact such
laws as will forever put a stop to the education of
the women of this land, and thereby put a stop to
the clamor for equal rights; as will forever close the
doors of every school, public and private, to the
female children of this country. We advise and urge
that it be made a peral offense, punishable by fine
and imprisonment, to teach any girl child the letters
of the alphabet, and that any woman convicted of
reading a newspaper or book, or of entering lecture
halls, whether as listener or speaker, be severely punished by the law. ished by the law.

Mr. Pickett—I move. Mr. Chairman, that when this convention adjourns, that it adjourn to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. [Crice of "No," "No," "No."]

The Chair announced the motion of Mr.

Governor Roows, of Tennessee-I move to